

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that they must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the conditions precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JUNE 8, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDELER, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHIFFER, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

The invitation to the Ninth regiment of Wilkes-Barre to take part in the ceremonies of welcome to General Otis, at Rochester, was a graceful compliment to the wife of the distinguished officer, who is a native of Luzerne county, and it is to be hoped that the soldiers will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to enjoy the hospitality of Rochester.

The Logical Nominee.

THE RENOMINATION of President McKinley is conceded. No opposition has appeared against him. He has done his work so well and the country under his administration has been so successful in war and so prosperous and progressive in peace that for the Republican party to continue him at the helm of the ship of state would be ungrateful and unwise.

President McKinley, however, needs the help of a Republican congress to continue the magnificent success he has already won. All the policies which he and his sagacious advisers formulated; all the laws which promote the general welfare have to be worked out in congress. A Democratic congress would not co-operate with the Republican president; it would spend the people's time and money in trying to put the people's chief executive in a hole. A Republican congress consisting largely of new men would be at a disadvantage against the resourceful leaders of the Democracy.

The reasons which make William McKinley the logical candidate of his party for renomination as president make William Connell the logical candidate of the Republican voters of Lackawanna county for renomination as congressman. The two have worked together. They have never been apart. Every measure that the one has favored in the white house the other has supported at the capitol. Every effort of the enemy to embarrass and hamper the president has found in William Connell an opponent who has never wavered and who has never been led astray.

While those not favorable to his candidacy have been free to canvass actively against him at home, he has considered that his place was at his post of public duty. Elected with McKinley in 1896, he remained steadily on the ground to vote for Republican principles and measures where each vote counted. His record at Washington is an open one and forms his claim for the continued confidence and support of his constituents. On this record he seeks a renomination at Monday's primaries and solicits the active co-operation of all his friends.

No one seems to care what George Fred Williams thinks of the situation.

The Work of Congress.

WHEN THE magnitude of the interests dependent upon congress is considered, a magnitude greatly increased by the legislative consequences of the recent war, the fact that some legislation of vast importance was not finished at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress is not astonishing; the wonder is that upon the eve of a presidential campaign, when the manufacture of campaign capital is a dominant consideration with the leaders of both parties, so much has been done and in the main well done.

Of the completed legislation of the first session, easily the most important is the financial act making permanent the gold standard and liberalizing the provisions regulating bank note circulation. Comprehensive laws for the government of Porto Rico and Hawaii have been passed, and much progress has been made by the committees in charge of legislation affecting the other dependencies. The passage of the free homestead act opens to free entry millions of acres of public land in the west heretofore sold at stated figures per acre. A valuable law for the protection of game birds and animals has been passed; this year's naval bill is the most elaborate and generous contribution yet made to the upbuilding of our navy. A law to correct inequalities in the existing pension legislation has been passed; and by the exclusion of Brigham Roberts polygamy has been effectually repudiated.

Of legislation advanced but not completed, the most important are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with reference to the Nicaragua canal, the shipping bill and the army reorganization bill. Each of these measures is reasonably certain to prevail at the next or short session. What is known as routine legislation, by which term is meant

the annual or biennial appropriations for the carrying on of the continually enlarging and diversifying processes of government, has been attended to conscientiously and in a businesslike manner. The appropriations of the session exceed \$700,000,000 but there is little waste and much less than the usual padding.

It is not necessary for one to look through a very powerful telescope to see the end of the African war.

Where Will It End?

IN CONSEQUENCE of the violent feeling which has grown out of the street car strike in St. Louis a number of men have been killed or crippled, a large amount of property has been destroyed, half a million people have been subjected to great inconvenience as well as to the peril which attend a break-down of law and order; and lately, to crown the column of abuses, three women of respectable character, for having ridden upon cars operated by non-union employes, have in as many localities been attacked by frenzied mobs, led on by excited partisans of the strikers, and in each instance stripped of their clothing and, among other indignities, forced to wander about the streets in a nude condition until kindly disposed persons living in the neighborhood could supply them with clothing so that the police could escort them home.

This condition of anarchy has gone so far that the police of St. Louis have received orders to shoot on sight any man guilty of such an offense, and men who formerly evaded summons to serve as deputy sheriffs are now volunteering to restore order by force. Prominent women are circulating a petition to the governor of the state imploring him to use the military arm to put down the lawlessness; and the labor leaders equally with the local authorities are appalled at the forces of evil which the strike has unleashed.

A little while ago similar scenes were being enacted in Cleveland. Then the scene shifted to Chicago and now it is laid in St. Louis. Where will it end? How long will the public permit itself to be made to bear the brunt of these recurring acts of war when at any moment, by the simple assertion of its strength, it can protect itself and protect society by compelling the parties in interest in such disputes to submit their differences to legal arbitration under a system making the award mandatory?

The Pittsburg committee that has been organized to proceed to China and investigate conditions will probably conclude to remain at home and read the newspapers.

A Study in Crime.

THE CASE of Lieutenant Martin, who is undergoing a trial by court martial for three alleged forgeries in connection with his management of the post exchange and canteen at Fort Hancock, just now offers extra interest to the student of criminology because of the fact that the lieutenant's wife has just been arrested for running a pool room in New York. More than thirty women, race-track gamblers, were caught in a round up in her establishment this week and the proprietor was held for trial.

The question naturally arises as to whether the officer whose crime has been found out is to blame for his own defection from the path of honesty and also for his wife's most daring method of increasing the family income, or whether her extravagant desires and lack of principle are responsible for his recklessness and the downfall of both.

Whatever may be the real truth in the case, the weight of opinion will probably incline to the latter view. The public seems to expect much higher standards of a woman than of a man. In the first place it would be likely to demand that she prevent her husband from managing a canteen and would be likely to insist that she cure him of the morphia habit which in this case is added to the unfortunate features. Then it would decidedly object to her position as a pool-room proprietor, whatever may be the prejudices regarding pool rooms in general. This particular army woman, by the way, is well equipped for the star role in a Captain King novel.

Taxation in France.

THE IMPRESSION of the average American concerning France, as influenced by recent misfortunes and accomplishments, and it probably is true that less attention is paid by American students of foreign methods to French ways and means of government than they deserve. Instruction is to be had in many particulars by scrutiny of French legislation, a fact emphasized in some recent reports from American consuls stationed in that republic.

An instance may be cited in the June report, which explains French methods of taxation. As summarized in the Washington Star, this article goes on to show some features which would well be imitated in the United States. For example, houses and other buildings are taxed in proportion to the rent derived from them, buildings used for business purposes paying a lower tax than those used as residences. To induce parties to build, houses are not taxed until three years after they are completed. Exemptions are granted to all large families of limited means and worthy of sympathy, and by a law of 1897 rural proprietors whose taxes would amount to from 10 to 25 francs are relieved from all taxation. Every species of business pays a license tax, and, strangest of all, the amount derived from personal taxes is as large as that derived from real property. The theory on which property of all kinds

is taxed is based upon its capacity to yield a revenue, and not on its intrinsic value. The French system has its drawbacks, notably in the case of a separate tax on doors and windows, the multiplication of which, for sanitary reasons, certainly ought to be encouraged. But the general idea of the French system, that taxation should be based as far as possible on the ability of the property taxed to produce a revenue, instead of upon its intrinsic value, is one well calculated to become popular in this country.

The Indian famine and its accompanying horrors are in part the result of tree-destruction. Now is the time for the United States to profit by the lessons of the East and check, before it is too late, the efforts of those who would annihilate American forests.

With war measures uncompleted and much other valuable legislation at Washington only partly through congress, it is a poor time for Republican voters to think of sending inexperienced men to represent them in the national legislature.

France is liable in the near future to have a war with the Moors on hand. This may offer the Bryanites a new issue for campaign purposes, if hostilities begin soon enough.

Lord Roberts acts like a man who intends to do his talking in the magazines.

It seems about time for Poet Austin to again consult his rhyming dictionary.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Poking Fun at Chicago.

SOME time ago a Chicago man decided to name his infant daughter Eulalia, in honor of the little white, and similar scenes were being enacted in Cleveland. Then the scene shifted to Chicago and now it is laid in St. Louis. Where will it end? How long will the public permit itself to be made to bear the brunt of these recurring acts of war when at any moment, by the simple assertion of its strength, it can protect itself and protect society by compelling the parties in interest in such disputes to submit their differences to legal arbitration under a system making the award mandatory?

The secretary had evidently been instructed to leave out none of Mr. Wilkinson's titles of honor.—Detroit Free Press.

Repatee by Hellograph.

THERE have been frequent chats between Britons and Boers by means of the hellograph, and in one of these conversations a decided hit, relates the Saturday Evening Post. Speaking to the Boers among the steep hills the confounded Butler's army, the Englishman at the end of a conversation flashed: "Well, when we do get up there at you, may God help you."

The answer came back: "Oh, he will!" "But you are going to the front, are you not?" "Yes." "Well, the first time you get into the thick of it I'll bet a new hat yours will be The White House."

"No, sir," retorted Doyle, "I'm a doctor, and am going to make a Study in Scarlet, if you want to know."

Conan Doyle is a splendid artist, firm in his saddle, a quick and sure shot, and an all-around sportsman. And as he will be attached to the medical corps to act on the field of battle he will run a first-class business of seeing the fighting in its warmest corners.

Wanted Her to Keep Time.

DURING Hans von Bulow's leadership of the orchestra at Hanover a tenor of fame was engaged to play a star role in "Lohegrin," according to the New York Times. The tenor was rehearsing his part Bulow was forced to go over the same bars a number of times without the new actor beginning to sing. Tired of his wasted efforts, the leader stopped the orchestra and angrily turned to the singer.

"I know that a tenor is proverbially stupid," he said, "but you seem to make an extensive use of this unwelcome trait. Observe. At another time, while one of his grand intermezzos was being played with great feeling by his musicians, a peculiar noise, hardly perceptible by untrained ears, annoyed the leader for some little time. At first he thought it resembled the flutter of wings, but soon he discovered that an elegant lady fanning herself in one of the boxes had, by a series of fan strokes, fixed his eyes on the offender in a manner which meant reproof. The lady, not heeding this, was suddenly surprised by the leader dropping his stick and turning toward her.

"Madam!" he cried, "if fan you must, please, at least, keep time with your infernal music."

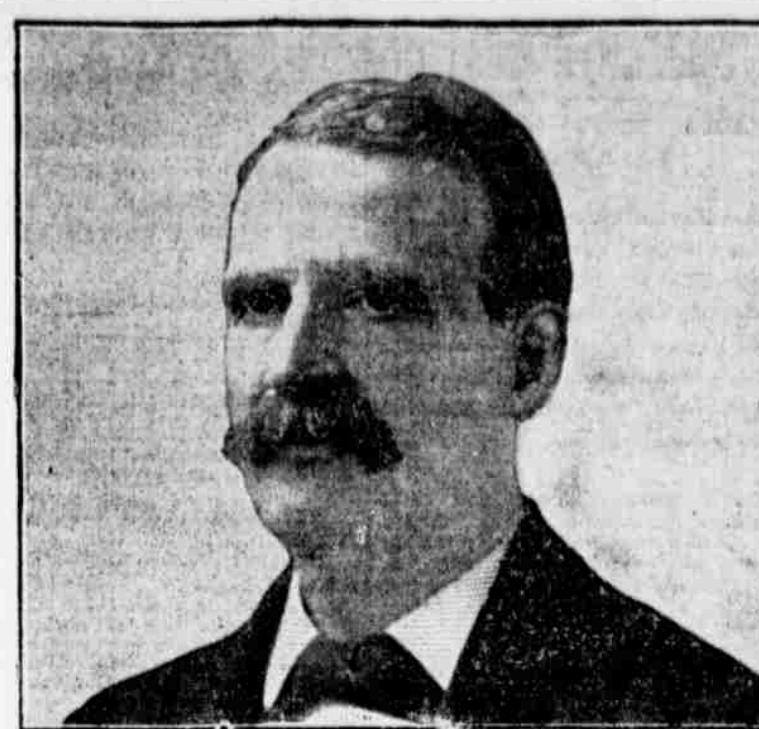
The Chameleon's Revenge.

MERCY! What is that crawling thing?" shrieked four young ladies in the Walnut Hills floral bazaar, as they pointed to a diminutive lizard-like reptile crawling on the cup of a tulip.

"That," said Rowell Brooks, with the air of one who knows, "is a chameleon from Brazil, ladies. We received it this morning. Observe, ladies, if you please, that the reptile changes color to accord with that of the object upon which it is placed. It is at present crimson in color because it is crawling on a crimson tulip. "Dear me!" said the girls, in chorus. "How strange!" "Now take the chameleon from the tulip," said Brooks, with the air of a professor of natural history, "and place it against my cheek. What color is it now?" "Green!" cried the girls. "And as it was," the animal had turned a light shade of green, in spite of Brooks' furious blushing. Scientific gentlemen in the neighborhood were unable to account for the color it assumed, as Mr. Brooks is anything but green.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reviewed His Own Book.

WHEN Jesse Lynch Williams was a reporter on the Commercial Advertiser he went into the office of Mr. Vance Thompson, the literary editor, one day, writes Booth Tarkenton in the Indianapolis Press, and asked if he could review a book. Mr. Thompson did not know any of the reports by name, being a man of grave preoccupations; however, he recognized Mr. Williams as a young man employed about the establishment somewhere and he replied: "Certainly. Take anyone you like." Mr. Williams thereupon selected, from the pile on the literary editor's desk, a copy of "Princeton Stories," a book which had just appeared. Mr. Thompson a few days later the criticism appeared in the unassuming Mr. Thompson's column, and it was several weeks before he discovered that he had "Princeton Stories" reviewed by the author.



HENRY C. PAYNE, OF WISCONSIN.

"There are many credits in these stories," Mr. Williams had written of his own work; "however, for a first book it shows some promise, and though the author is evidently very young, we hope that maturer years may bring him a greater mastery over the craft which he has just begun to study."

His Idea of a Hero.

SPEAKING of schools, an English Bishop, making a tour of this country, visited one of the local schools the other day, says the New York Tribune. After congratulating the teacher on the fine appearance of her little scholars the distinguished cleric stood up to say a word to the children. The subject of his discourse hung before him in an engraving of the Father of his Country, mounted upon a fine white charger, that adorned the wall. Pointing to this portrait the Bishop said: "Who can tell me the name of this fine looking gentleman?"

How He Lost His Jurisdiction.

JUSTICE BREWER the other day told a story of an Indiana justice of the peace who owned a farm. One line of his fence formed the boundary of the states of Indiana and Ohio. Like others in rural districts who hold their office, he had an abnormal appreciation of the responsibility of the office, and never lost an opportunity to exercise his prerogative of demanding that the fence be preserved. One day his son and his hired man got to fighting on a stretch of the farm near the boundary line fence, and the justice of the peace rushed out and mounted the fence. Then, with head cooled and the air of one who has but to command, he shouted: "In the name of the state of Indiana, I demand the preservation of the fence!"

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

From the Olympian Record. For two terms Hon. William Connell has been the representative of this district at Washington. He was chosen four years ago by the largest vote ever given to any man for that office. Mr. Connell was then new to the public service and consequently his career was watched with interest by all parties. No one today disputes his ability as displayed in the house. He has always worked and voted for the measures advocated by the majority of the country. He helped defeat Roberts' plan to a seat in congress; he worked for sound money; and many other important measures, but his chief work was done in trying to get another called upon him for assistance that could be given but what it was readily rendered. In all his four years there is nothing but good that can be said of his work. He has been a patient listener to the suggestions of his constituents and he is proud of, and we have no doubt that he will be re-nominated by a handsome vote next Monday.

PERSONALITIES.

Hwang Chungwei, former representative of China at the state of Spain, is at present in Boston making a study of American educational institutions.

Henry Labouchere is described as careless and widely in dress and a smoker of poor cigars. He is fond of home life and devoted to his wife and daughter.

Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, was the son of Free Will Bunker. He has been a justice of the peace several times, and hence the boy went to many schools.

George Croll, of 17 London street, Edinburgh.

Advertisement for Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave. featuring Dupont's Powder, High Explosives, and various services like Bed Rooms and Suites.

Advertisement for Lewis & Reilly Linen Sale. Features 'You Know We Grow' slogan, 'Enlargement Sale of 500 School Shoes For Boys and Girls', and 'Wedding Presents?'. Lists various linens and prices.

Advertisement for Dupont's Powder and Hill & Connell. Includes 'Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites' and 'Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.'.

Advertisement for 1901 Calendars. Features 'An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice', '185 Designs', 'Tinted Backs', 'Hangers', 'Colortype Backs', 'White Backs', 'Gold Embossed Mounted Photographs', 'Half-Tones', 'Lithographs'. Includes an illustration of a man at a desk dictating to a stenographer.